

THREATEN SUIT
IN HOT LETTER

Unless Deposed Professors
Are Reinstated.

Sensational Development In
University Men

David W. Fairleigh Charged
With Double Dealing

PHYSICIANS AIR GRIEVANCES

local physicians from the faculty of the University of Louisville last week was productive of another sensation yesterday when more than a dozen of the

warfare against those who are responsible for their discharge. Signed by Kohn, Baird, Sloss, Kohn and Yonts the attorneys representing the discharged doctors and professors the

reinstate the deposed members of the faculty or be involved in litigation. This action seems to indicate that the discharged physicians have no intention of yielding to the action of the

The notification sent by the attorney to the executive committee makes no pretense at mincing words. It declares emphatically that the wholesale dealer

tation of the doctors was all prearranged and wholly without cause. I declares that, "without justification or excuse, at a pretended meeting" and without notice of any kind whatsoever.

to the men slated for release, they were all deprived of their professorships to which they are entitled under the law, it is claimed, and a contract entered into between both sides July

28. last year, when consolidation of the medical schools of Louisville was successfully effected.

The letter also discloses the fact that the men now controlling the affairs of the university are about to issue a new

catalogue, which will not contain any of the names of those men who were cast adrift. In addition to demanding the restoration of the titles taken away from the doctors by the board, the a-

torneys employed in the case insist that this catalogue must either contain the names of the deposed faculty men and professors in the university, or legal proceedings will be brought to secure

The names of the following physicians, former members of the faculty, were named in the latter as clients of the attorneys:

Leon L. Solomon, Oliver H. Kelsall,
Henry Orendorf, John E. Hays, A. D.
Willmoth, H. A. Davidson, W. T. Bog-
gess, H. M. Goodman, T. W. Samuel,
Curran Pope, B. I. O'Connor, E. J.

Several of the deposed professors last night, when approached and asked to discuss the pending legal suits, threatened to sue for libel.

some new and interesting sidelights on the circumstances surrounding their sudden and unexpected discharge last week. They denounced in strong terms the alleged work of David W. East-

leigh, president of the Board of Trustees, who drew up the agreement between the deposed physicians and the university when the merger of the medical schools was effected last year.

Lead the Attack.

Drs. Henry Orendorf and M. F.

last night with a written statement. They accuse him of knowingly drawing up a contract in direct opposition to the charter of the university, with only

one end in view, namely, the discharge of a large number of physicians in the end for reasons best known to himself. They did not hesitate to add that petty jealousies toward them on the part of

the physicians who are now in the university had something to do with their release. They assert that these unnamed men in the university stood together with Mr. Fairleigh and brought

The statement follows:
"When the property of the Louisville Medical College and the Kentucky School

University of Louisville the contract was written by David W. Fairleigh. It was clearly and distinctly understood when this property was sold that the parties selling should retain their positions in the

University of Louisville, and finally when the day came to sign the contract, the parties interested assembled in the office of Mr. Fairleigh and affixed their signatures to the papers involved in the sale.

be well to say that many corrections were made in it before it was finally accepted. We were especially assured by Mr. Fairleigh that this contract was legal. Particularly did Dr. Orendorf ask this question.

paper correct?" Dr. Coomes called particular attention to the possibility of a member of the faculty being removed from his position after the following section of the contract had been read:

Text of Statement.

"It is understood that the board of trustees shall advocate or will recommend or give

time any member of the faculty upon a recommendation of the majority of the members of the faculty properly certified to the board, and that the board will not otherwise remove members of the faculty:

ulty by the board of trustees upon a recommendation of a majority of the members of the faculty, and not otherwise.' He remarked to Mr. Fairleigh that he feared the contract not sufficiently bind-

ing, and that any member of the academy may be removed without his being able to make any defense, whereupon Mr. Fairleigh declared that there was no need to have any fear on that score, that every man should have a fair and square deal.

Believing that Mr. Fairleigh was competent to write such a contract, and believing that he would protect my interest as well as that of the University of Louisville, I made no further protest, as I was unfamiliar with the character of the Trust.

versity of Louisville. This contract is of no value whatever. In legal phraseology it is ultra vires.

"Certainly no one who understood the contract would ever have signed it, be-

Cuts Off Source of Revenue

The privilege of teaching in a medical school to many teachers is source of a great revenue, and for that reason under no circumstances would any of us have

sold our interest to a medical college without believing we were to be retained with these same privileges. We have now been denied that, because the board of regents, without any warning, and without any opportunity of being heard, has so suddenly changed its mind.

clared our chairs vacant, thus severing our connection with this great institution. The act has destroyed to a great extent our means of making money, taking from

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W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES
FOR MORE THAN A
QUARTER OF A CENTURY
W. L. DOUGLAS has had his
name and the retail price stamped
on the bottom of his shoes, for
the purpose of protecting the wearer
against cheap imitations and inferior
shoes. W. L. Douglas shoes are
stamped on the bottom of a shoe
guarantee to the wearer superior
quality, first-class workmanship
and more value for the price than
any other make. Insist upon having
W. L. Douglas shoes with his
name and price stamped on the
bottom. Take no substitute.

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within
your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for
Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brookton, Mass.

338 WEST MARKET STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

agreement referred to was made. Very
respectfully,
J. P. MORGAN HOME
FROM TRIP ABROAD

NOTED FINANCIER HAS LITTLE
TO COMMUNICATE.
KNOWS CONSIDERABLE, BUT
WON'T TELL IT.

INTERESTED IN TARIFF BILL.
New York, July 21.—J. Pierpont
Morgan, who departed for his annual
European trip on February 2 last, came
back to New York to-night, feeling fit,
but rather uncommunicative. He said
he expected to be at his desk in the
financial district to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan arrived on the White
Star liner, and when the vessel docked
went aboard his yacht, Corral, which
met and preceded the big liner up
the river.

Concerning his attempts of American
financiers, headed by himself, to list
United States Steel common in the
Paris bourse, Mr. Morgan would say
but little.

"That," he said, "is in the hands of
the French government and must work
itself out. It is a matter of time."
He would make no prediction as to
the outcome of the negotiations, nor
whether they would be successful or not.

Mr. Morgan said that he was not
interested in the tariff bill, but that
he was familiar with the latest
market quotations, notwithstanding the
fact that he was abroad a ship.

He declined to say what new treasures
he had purchased abroad, or whether
he would bring any to the United States.
He said that he was in the event of
tariff adjustment favorable to the
importer.

"You mean, for example, I know,"
he said with a smile.
Of the new investments in the \$25,000,
000 loan to finance the Hankow rail-
road in China, Mr. Morgan said he
knew nothing. When informed that
the loan was to be assigned to the
United States, he said that America was
to have an equal share with Great Britain, France
and Germany. Mr. Morgan said he was
gratified, but must wait for the details.
J. P. Morgan & Co. have been the
American firm spoken of in connection
with the loan's participation in the
enterprise.

"Financial conditions abroad in general
are good," he said. "I have not
volunteered no further information
along this line. He showed interest in
the progress at Washington on the
tariff bill, but said he had no prediction
as to the outcome. His health, he said,
was good.

On the voyage over Mr. Morgan
was affable, but spent most of his time
on the promenade deck reading. He
wore a Panama hat and smoked his
usual big black cigar.

**PRESIDENT OF U. D. C.
ISSUES AN ADDRESS.**
Calls Attention In Choice Words To
The Passing of Mrs. J. Ad-
dison Hayes.

Blue Ridge Springs, Va., July 21.—Mrs.
Cornelia Branch Stone, of Texas, president
general of the United Daughters of the
Confederacy, who is spending the
summer here, issued to-day the following
address to the members of the organiza-
tion:

"To the United Daughters of the Con-
federacy: It becomes my sorrowful duty
to announce to you that Mrs. J. Addison
Hayes, our dear friend and sister, has
passed on to the great beyond at 11 o'clock
this morning, at Colorado Springs, Col., on July 19, 1909.
It is requested that chapters of our association
hold memorial services in honor of our
dear friend."

"With deep pain we realize that in her
death the last link is broken that bound
us to that dear household in the White
House of the Confederacy. We can no
more stand in her gracious presence, but
we can recall with pride that in her
character and splendid qualities of heart
and mind she lived the noblest life of
the South. She was the daughter of our
great chief, Jefferson Davis, and she
left to us a precious legacy in her
dear two sons and two daughters.
Her memory will live in our hearts
and memories as representing all that
is left to us of the descendants of that great
man, scholar, statesman and soldier, Jef-
ferson Davis."

"Our hearts tender sympathy goes into
the home now so desolate."
"CORNELIA BRANCH STONE,
President General U. D. C."

Farrar-Brown Wedding.
Nicholasville, Ky., July 21.—(Special.)—
The marriage of Miss Robert Farrar
and Mr. William Randolph Brown, of
Nicholasville, Ky., was solemnized at the
Christian church at 11 o'clock this morning.
The ushers were Messrs. Anne Chris-
tian, Charles E. Howell, David C. Howell,
Margaret Myers, of Richmond, Mary Tay-
lor, Ada Hughes and Elizabeth Farrar. The
bride, pronounced the ceremony. A
buffet luncheon was served at the home
of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret
Farrar, after the wedding. The couple
left on an afternoon train for a visit to
Lancaster, and from there they will go to
Ashville, N. C., and Charlotte, S. C., for
a visit to the groom's family, who are
at McIntosh to reside. The bride is an
attractive young woman, highly educated
and popular in a wide circle. Mr. Brown
is a prominent man of McIntosh and owns
a large orange grove.

**OFFICIAL TOUR
OF INSPECTION
Task No. 3**

Here is a concrete example of
what can be accomplished when
the manufacturer and dealer work
together—the former by adver-
tising locally—the latter by co-
operation.

The Carmen Powder Company,
when they decided upon an ad-
vertising campaign two years ago,
thought it better to concentrate
their advertising in definite cen-
ters rather than attempt to cover
the entire country.

They used the ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY MAGAZINE for a
campaign amounting to \$8,000.00.
They told the dealers and jobbers
in each of the cities on our list
that they were going to advertise
locally to stimulate interest in
Carmen Powder, and urged that
they co-operate so that the interest
could be turned into sales.

The distributors and dealers
appreciated the effects of the local
campaign and were willing to
open accounts with the Carmen
Powder Company.

The results were so satisfactory
that the next year the Carmen
Powder Company spent \$8,000.00
in the fifteen cities on our list.
This year they will spend
\$15,000.00.

The campaign has worked out
profitably to both the manufac-
turer and dealers, and Carmen
Powder has had an immense sale
in all our towns.

We are suggesting to the na-
tional manufacturers that they du-
plicate this campaign, advertising
in the ILLUSTRATED SUN-
DAY MAGAZINE to help the
dealers. If you also will make
this suggestion we believe the
manufacturer will be convinced.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine
290 Fifth Ave., New York City.
310 Hartford Building, Chicago.

In Three Automobiles.
Three automobiles, members of the
party left the office of the Louisville
Water Company, on an inspection tour
of the system yesterday were satisfied
that the work of constructing the filter
plant could not have been accomplished
in a few years after the murky waters
of the Ohio had been traced from the
time it left the river until it flowed
pure as crystal into the distributing
pipes which supply the Louisville pub-
lic.

Those who composed the party
were President Zorn, C. H. Huhlein and
C. C. Mengel, members of the Board of
Waterworks; George T. Wood, of the
Public Fund, who represented Mayor
James F. Grinstead, who was unable to
accompany the party on account of ill-
ness; Webster G. Gaskins, associate en-
gineer; Theodore A. Lechner, engineer
and superintendent; C. M. Duke, as-
sistant chief engineer and superintendent;
John Morris, auditor; J. B. Kruger,
chief assessor, and a representative
of each daily paper, Charles F. Grinstead,
the remaining member of the Board of
Waterworks, is out of the city.

Every part of the mammoth plant
was inspected, and all said it was good.
Following the visit to the filter plant
and the reservoir, luncheon was served
at the Country Club, where sparkling
wine was paid to the memory of the
late Charles H. Huhlein, the en-
gineer who designed the new filter
plant, and toasts were drunk to the
success of the present Board of Water-
works, Mayor Grinstead and Mr. Wood,
his representative.

The filter house was the first place
visited. Members of the party were
shown the water works, the filter house,
the pumping station, and the reservoir.
The filter house, which is a very im-
portant part of the system, is a large
building where the water is filtered.
The pumping station, which is a very
important part of the system, is a large
building where the water is pumped.

The reservoir, which is a very im-
portant part of the system, is a large
body of water where the water is stored.
The water works, which is a very im-
portant part of the system, is a large
building where the water is treated.

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**LOOK ASKANCE
AT TART'S PLAN**

Senate Democrats Against
Free Raw Material.

Only An Aid To New En-
gland Manufacturers.

Republican Scheme To Put
Burden On Poor Man.

DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Washington, July 21.—[Special.]—
The President's recommendations for
free raw material will get little in-
terest from Senate Democrats. They
declare the items he has picked
out play into the hands of the New
England manufacturer and the con-
sumer gets nothing.

There would be little objection to
free raw material if there would be a
corresponding cut in the duties on the
finished product, but as matters stand
it looks to those Senators from pro-
ducing States as if it were a one-sided
affair, New England hogging every-
thing.

Aldrich Wants Free Hides.
Of course, Senator Aldrich wants free
hides, and as was stated at the time he
placed the 15 per cent. rate in the bill
for trading purposes, in discussing the
matter to-day Senator Johnston, of Ala-
bama, said:

"The President's fight for so-called
free raw material is perfect bunkum.
If iron ore comes in free it will not ef-
fect the bill as to manufactured prod-
ucts of iron or steel. If we have free
hides with the tariff on the hides, the
consumer gets not a cent benefit, but
the manufacturer will be able to make
large profits. New England reaps all
the advantage in getting coal free and
her textile factories have been pay-
ing 40 per cent. dividends while the
able to increase to 60 or 70 per cent.
free coal. If the President would
cut the tariff on the hides, the manu-
facturer would be able to make large
profits, and the consumer would be able
to get a better price for his goods."

Frankfort, Ky., July 21.—[Special.]—
Expert discussion of the parasite which
destroys clover and alfalfa is con-
tained in a letter made public to-day
by Mr. C. H. Huhlein, Commissioner of Agri-
culture, and which will be read with
interest by farmers who grow either
crop. The communication from Mr.
Rankin is as follows:

"I have been asked to publish, for the
benefit of the farmers of Kentucky, and
for the seed men, the following letter
from Mr. C. H. Huhlein, Commissioner of Agri-
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FREE PRIZES FREE

First prize to the person sending us the neatest correct solution
to this puzzle.

DIAMOND RING
Second Prize
ONE MANDOLIN
Third Prize
ONE GUITAR

Also credit purchasing orders to the amount \$40 will be given
each contestant sending in correct answers. Every contestant will
be given a book of old songs. The pieces given below when properly
arranged will make the picture of one of our most noted men.



DIRECTIONS—Either arrange the pieces given above or make a draw-
ing of a diamond ring on this or a separate sheet of paper so they will
make a picture of one of our noted men. Also write the name of the person
whose picture is given. All answers must be sent or brought into our
store on or before 6 p. m. Friday, July 30, 1909.

Puzzle Department

Montenegro - Riehm Music Co.
(Incorporated)
528-530 Fourth Ave. Louisville, Ky.

into the field within the past month
several experts to investigate the op-
erations of the "Water-power Trust,"
which has been charged with a cam-
paign to get control of all the water
power in the country. The Bureau of
Corporations, in co-operation with the
Geological Survey, has already done a
great deal of work along these lines,
and some months ago placed in Presi-
dent Roosevelt's hands a vast amount
of material. The Government is now
making a demonstration that there is such a
combine, and that the Westinghouse
Electric Company and the General Elec-
tric Company are the real heads of it,
working in close harmony. Subsidiary
to, or closely affiliated with these,
are a number of other companies, and
corporations in all parts of the country,
looking for power sites and getting
rights to them as fast as possible.

**BIG MORTGAGE OF
C. AND O. RELEASED**

**WAS FILED IN KENTON COUNTY
TO COVER \$10,000,000
BOND ISSUE.**

Covington, Ky., July 21.—[Special.]—
What is probably the release of the
largest mortgage ever filed in the Ken-
ton County Clerk's office was made
this afternoon when a mortgage given
by the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-
road Company to the New York Trust Com-
pany and William H. White, trustees,
was ordered released.

The document is known as a general
equipment and improvement mortgage,
executed to cover a \$10,000,000 bond
issue. The release states that only \$8-
750,000 temporary bonds were issued,
and that only \$7,000,000 permanent
bonds were engraved, but never issued,
and that all of the bonds have been sur-
rendered to the trustees.

The release was signed by F. J. Horne,
vice president of the trust company;
H. H. Moore, secretary, and William
H. White, trustee.

DRAWN LIFE'S CURTAIN

**MORPHINE PUTS END TO PA-
DUCAH MUSIC PROFESSOR.**

**Deadly Opium Does Work For Him
Completes Last Message—Ill
Health the Cause.**

Paducah, Ky., July 21.—"Would
like," as a farewell last words of an un-
finished letter left by Prof. W. W.
James, a musical director, despondent
over ill-health and financial embarrass-
ment, who committed suicide here by
taking morphine at the boarding-house
of Mrs. M. L. Leneave.

The unfortunate man was 60 years
old and came here about a year ago
from Nashville, Tenn. He had never
informed anyone about the boarding-
house as to where his home was. He
had told Mrs. Leneave several days ago
that he was going to leave, and that he
was a cousin of Congressman Ollie M. Jones
of Paducah.

Pinned to the wall beside his bed at
his boarding-house the following note was
found:

"I am 60 years old; that's short and
long enough for all there is in life. I
love my wife and children, and I love
my work. I have given up my work, and
I have given up my wife and children.
I have given up my work, and I have
given up my wife and children. I have
given up my work, and I have given up
my wife and children. I have given up
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and I have

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
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included.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909

"Business."
Wednesday Evening, July 21.—The New
York stock market moved irregularly
throughout the session, and closed weak,
with losses running up to a point. There
was no feature.

Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 2 per
cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were easy
for short periods, but firm for January
maturity. Sterling exchange was steady.
Free movement of the new crop induced
considerable selling of wheat in the Chi-
cago market, and at the close prices
were 1/2 to 3/4 lower. Corn and oats slumped
sharply on favorable crop prospects. Pro-
visions were steady.

The cotton market opened firm at an ad-
vance of 7 to 13 points, turned easy
toward the close, and closed weak, and
downward, closing 25 to 30 points net
lower.

The Chicago cattle market was steady,
the hog market to be higher and the
sheep market strong.

History Repeats Itself.

M. Clemenceau is an accomplished
"hittour," an incomparable political
athlete, a veteran who delights in parli-
amentary tight places. Until Mon-
day he had always succeeded in extri-
cating himself with dexterity; but, with
that astonishing topsy-turviness which
is a commonplace of French politics,
he now finds himself relegated to pri-
vate life in the very hour when, ap-
parently, he might have relied on a
vote of confidence.

The Old Parliamentary Hand has
misread his cards; he blundered from
sheer self-confidence, and, in a moment
of peevishness, lost the vital of his
wrath. M. Bourgeois, most worthy and
experienced of public servants, cautious,
careful and conciliatory, seems desig-
nated as his successor; but the out-
side world is less interested in the new
deal than in the downfall.

By temperament M. Clemenceau be-
longed with those who are always of the
opposition, and, despite a brilliant and
lengthy career, this was his first mis-
adventure. His success was indubitable.
At a time when courage and devotion to
duty meant much to the peace of the
world and of France, he has never com-
promised with disorder, and the measure
of his success may be gathered
from the noisy acclamation with which
M. Jaures and his friends greeted his
seizure. The elements of trouble have
not been lacking, and something like a
convulsive social struggle has been per-
petrated near more than once; at critical
moments the premier has been lack-
ing neither in decision nor in nerve, he
has refused to abdicate to King Patand
and would make no terms with insur-
gent civil servants.

French political disorganization is in
the air, and France, where the inco-
herable is the one thing certain, may
yet furnish some startling surprises.
Here, more than anywhere, history re-
peats itself.

A Rhode Island Barbarian.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who
has had—among other sorts of reputa-
tions—less creditable—a reputation for
a dignity of demeanor quite statesman-
like, and a repose altogether senatorial,
seems to have lost his dignity, togeth-
er with his temper, and to have for-
gotten his manners, in the white heat
of acrimonious discussion.

A little while ago Mr. Aldrich asked
a Western Senator to yield to a ques-
tion. Permission to interrupt was
granted. The Senator from Rhode
Island asked his colleague whether
there were any other goats than him-
self in his State. The last outburst
from the cool and calm statesman from
Rhode Island is that "Payne's a multi-
tude." Leaving aside the question
of the tenderness of the ties that once
bound Payne to Aldrich and Aldrich to
Payne, leaving out of consideration the
question of whether Pythias ought not
to refrain, even under trying condi-
tions, from vilifying Troy, is it not
to be wondered at that this selfish lan-
guage should come so trippingly from
the tongue of an Easterner in the high-
est deliberative body ever organized
and conducted by New England?

The hot-headed Southerner in Con-
gress, and the rude Westerner, have
always been thorns in the side of the
cultured East and the dignified North.
It has been frankly, and publicly, re-
gretted by the North and East that the
South and West should send barbarians
to sit in the seats of the mighty and
to forget themselves in the face of im-
mense. Even Mr. Jefferson Davis,
of Arkansas, branded "inflammable"
before he was sent to Washington, and
advised to explode safely, has not
gone so far as to interrupt the serious

discussion of a great national problem,
to inquire, impudently and irrelevantly,
whether a colleague is the only
goat in Iowa.

Will someone please present the once
cool and calm statesman from Rhode
Island with an ice cap wherever with
cool his too-much-heated brow? This
should, be done at once, before the
vener of New England civilization is
completely cracked in the fire of a dol-
lars and cents debate.

The Home Stretch.

The gift of to-day becomes the vent-
ed right of to-morrow. As "perquisite"
was a polite name for stealing, "Pro-
tection" is a polite name for graft. It
is not the less robbery under the forms
of law because it calls itself a Tariff
and incidentally raises revenue, its real
claim and hold upon the politicians
who serve as its Attorneys in Congress
being that it sets a premium upon cer-
tain products in favor of certain class-
es, who in turn put up big campaign
money to debauch elections.

Under Hamilton five per cent. was
deemed ample to emperate our do-
mestic manufacturers from European
flood; but every time Protection
has appeared before the Ways and
Means Committee it has advanced its
pretensions and demanded more. From
fifty to a hundred and fifty per cent.
is at length the rule. And so it goes.
Yet a little for the sake of freedom, the
plea in the outset, not to outlast the
needs of the "infant industries" it was
to establish; now, and ever since the
Sectional war, each and every proposed
revision assembling at Washington a
"throne of pressing and noisy "infants,"
many of them a hundred years old, still
pleading the "baby act," still demand-
ing additional subsidy, threatening the
ruin of the country if refused, putting
their money where it will do the most
good, and both locally and generally
holding parties and party managers in
terror while depleting the Treasury
and pillaging the people.

The country is slowly, but surely,
getting "on" to the game. Mr. Taft is
"on" to the country. All men are more
or less affected by their framework,
and old men rarely learn anything out-
side of their framework. New England
is a hot-bed of subsidized interests.
That accounts for Aldrich. "Uncle Joe"
is a hefty hand at the party bellows,
and in party affairs it is safest to
"stand pat." Men like Beveridge, Cum-
mings, Doolittle and Nelson clearly see
that if the Aldrich-Cannon patchwork
goes through, the Republicans lose the
next House. "We'll be damned if we
do," they say. "We'll be damned if we
don't," says Aldrich.

And, for the moment, there you are,
men and brethren!

II.

The situation is certainly sugges-
tive. To the President, at least, it must
seem a conundrum. Whichever way he
turns he treads on eggs.

When Sir Robert Peel, a Tory Prime
Minister, accepted the Free Trade Philo-
sophy of Cobden and Bright, Lib-
eral, even Radical leaders, and carried
the repeal of the Corn Laws in
England, he went and took his party
with him, to political destruction. Had
he lived he would have recovered his
power. He met a premature death four
years later.

When Grover Cleveland, coming in
on a tidal-wave of Revenue Reform,
sowed the wind in the Wilson Bill to
roap the whirlwind in the measure that
was finally enacted into law, he re-
fused to sign it and wrote the famous
"No perjury and dishonor" letter to
Catholics; but he had already quitted
the little that was left of
Democracy. Ever since some of us
have been dazed, like the gentleman
who let the bird go, whilst others have
wandered about in aimless search for
a black cat in a dark hole. Criminal-
ity and recrimination, division and
defeat have chiefly rewarded our as-
siduity.

Will Mr. Taft, as to the Aldrich-
Cannon monstrosity take Sir Robert
Peel, or Grover Cleveland, for his his-
toric example? Or, will he compose a
record solely and exceptionally his
own? That is a mighty interesting
proposition.

III.

Meanwhile, the parallel between the
Protective System and the Institution
of African slavery, continues to grow
space.

The attack upon Charles Sumner on
the floor of the Senate of the United
States and the descent by John Brown
upon Harper's Ferry—purely personal
affairs, the one of a young man quite
out of his mind from drink, and the
other of an old man crazed by fanat-
icism—did more to precipitate the
War of Sections than all other agen-
cies. There was an irrepressible con-
flict between free labor and slave-labor.
The Institution of African slavery was
indispensable before the courts of
contemporary sentiment. The trend of
modern thought was set against it.
But these two were as flash-lights,
penetrating for a moment the crater of
a sleeping volcano; irradiating the sur-
rounding gloom; revealing the depths
below,—whence presently the fires of

hell were to burst forth furiously and
consumingly.

Shall history repeat itself? Shall the
scandals of the Committee emphasized
by Aldrich and Cannon, working their
way upon the floors of the Houses of
Congress and making an object lesson
before our very eyes, do for Protection-
ism what Brooks and Brown did for
Slavery?

IV.

We do not mean to be paradoxical.
Nor shall we whack out of line. In pol-
itics, as in ball, it is well "to shilly"
on one's own side.

It is not yet five months since the
Fourth of March. Already it seems a
cycle. The transfer of the Chief Mag-
istracy from the hands of Theodore
Roosevelt into the hands of William
Howard Taft—though it involved no
change of parties in the Government—
yet brought the break-neck speed we
were going to a full stop. This was
bound to prove beneficial to the coun-
try and grateful to the people; albeit
in saying so, we do not mean too cur-
tly to dismiss the departed head of the
Nation, nor too bolsterously to acclaim
the already risen Sun.

What is Taft, or Roosevelt, to a poor
Democrat that he should make ado
over either? It is a shortcoming of the
otherwise admirable system that the
minority, however imposing in num-
bers and in worth, has no part assigned
it in the Administration of Affairs. If
we were making the Constitution over
again we would cure this defect; no
party should be allowed to remain in
power long enough to perpetuate itself
by its sheer momentum; half the peo-
ple left through a generation without
any share in the opportunities and the
glories of the public service either at
home, or abroad.

The Presidential term of four years
is too brief by half. It ought to be lim-
ited to a single term of eight years.
We should be spared the oft recurring
third-term menace, "the very thought
of which," as Charles the Second said
of his barber's jocular intimation that
he might cut his sovereign's throat any
day of the year, "is treason." Nor
should the country be subjected to the
quadrennial strain put upon it by its
National campaigns; its business sus-
pended; its passions aroused; its men-
tal perspectives put out of line, either
wretchedly abridged, or else shameless-
ly distorted.

The really great men of the time are
not in office. They can ill afford to be.
The idiosyncrasy of the National as-
piration is money, and most of our great
men are fortune building. Aldrich is
merely an Attorney of the Millionaires.
The others are mainly the sub-attor-
neys of Aldrich. It is yet to be seen
whether Taft—who appears to have in
him the making of a great man—is a
great man. Meanwhile, there seems
no private dishonor, no personal dis-
credit, to represent the interests in
Congress.

"The older and better days of the
Republic"—to which a reverend, nor
yet unthoughtful orator, though per-
haps sometimes an unthinking orator,
occasionally refers—"the older and bet-
ter days of the Republic" may be con-
sidered a myth by the rather heed-
less optimism of the magazines and
the newspapers; but, all the same, it
remains true to say that the stand-
ards of public duty were higher then
than they are now; that the public con-
science was wider awake and more
exacting and acute; and that many
forms of corruption familiar to us
were unknown to the fathers and found-
ers who, though they fought their
battles roughly, fought them cleanly.
What Christ might have done had he
come to Chicago once furnished a fruit-
ful text to speculative preachers and
Chisholms in the streets of Union, Miss.
ingenious laymen. What Hamilton and
Jefferson and old John Adams would
do if they dropped in on Washington
is easier to imagine, less complicated
and problematical. They would say
to Aldrich: "Have a care, my son,"
and to Taft: "What are you finally
going to do about it, William?"

Thus far the President has appeared
to great advantage. He springs from
good stock and is well bred. Born in
a party camp, he grew to manhood
among statesmen and jurists, becom-
ing conspicuously a jurist himself. He
has played his hand exceeding well.
He has played in luck. It is not often
that a man lets a seat upon the Supreme
Bench of the United States go by him
to land in the White House. Assuredly
no man has been there since Lincoln
who seems so highly qualified and fit-
ted by temperament, training and ex-
perience for its vast and manifold du-
ties. Of his integrity we may be sure;
and of his wisdom—within the limita-
tion of party environment and political
opportunity, both pressing and excep-
tional—we can take comfort only of the
future; good and ill fortune ever play-
ing at hide-and-seek with the ablest
men and the best intentions.

On the whole, our sympathies are
with the President and we wish him
well through with it. The thieves have
gotten away with most of the furni-
ture and the plate. If he can save the
roof and the cooking stove, we shall
be thankful. He is right as far as he
has gone. Of one thing only do we
feel assured, and that is that even as
Slavery went, Protectionism will go;
pray God the peace of the country go
not with it as it went with Slavery.

The Woman in the Case.

A well-known maxim in police circles
is that there is always a woman in the
case. The maxim has often been ex-
tended to cover every case in which a
man gets out of his grooves and does
something startling, good or bad. A
writer for one of the magazines learns,
as a result of study of the case of Or-
ville and Wilbur Wright, that the wom-
an was Miss Catherine Wright, sister
of the two inventors and demonstrators.
After having been successful in con-
structing an aerial toboggan which
would support itself as long as it
moved forward, the Wright brothers
entered upon a more ambitious project.

This story is told:
"It was at this critical period in their
career that the aid of the sister was
sought. She had taken an interest in the
gliding machine, but when they began
talking about flying machines she grew
enthusiastic. Right away Wilbur and Or-
ville Wright, with the aid of their sister,
took up the study of aerodynamics.
"They read everything printed on the
subject, the sister ordering the books for
them as soon as they were needed. She
had appeared. They did not believe
everything they read in the books, and
that was their salvation, in a sense.
"Miss Wright made the calculations and
her brothers made the experiments. The
three worked together. Before any dem-
onstration was made, before her brothers
had tested the machine they were build-
ing, she had shown them that it was pos-
sible for man to fly.

"She was the first woman in the world
to know it positively. She knew it be-
cause she herself had made the calcu-
lations. She was willing to stake what
little money she had saved from her sal-
ary as a school teacher, along with the
smaller amount her brothers had saved,
upon the outcome of the device to be
made according to her calculations. She
staked it and she won."

It was Miss Wright, according to
this authority, who brought the atten-
tion of foreign Governments to the val-
ue of the invention, writing letters over
the signature of her brothers. She con-
tinued quietly teaching school and kept
the secret, till Orville Wright's accident;
at Fort Myer caused her to resign her
position and become his nurse.

That the two Wright "boys" were
materially aided by their sister does not
in any way lessen the dimensions of
their achievement. That the Wright
airship was an evolution of a toy, and
the partnership between the brothers
and their sister an evolution of a com-
radeship extending through the knick-
erbocker days of the boys and the pin-
fore period of their sister, adds inter-
est in the invention. The strength of
the element of "human interest" in this
narrative might lay it open to the sus-
picion of the cynic. But the story
ought to be true if it is not—and truth
is, proverbially, stranger than fiction.

A Word of Condolence.

"Eastman, Ga.—King Green, a negro,
was lynched and his body riddled with
bullets at Gum Branch this morning."
—[News Dispatch.]

A word of sympathy to the respect-
able people of Georgia, as contradistin-
guished from the "gentlemanly" mem-
bers of "orderly" mobs customarily re-
ferred to by resident correspondents as
"best citizens."

Only a little while ago Kentucky had
a mob of lynchers "in her midst." They
were, in point of fact, quite literally in
her midst, a miserable band of hood-
lums making a holiday of murder in
the streets of the State capital. What
will be done about it it is yet early to
say, but it is safe to say that there
is no really respectable member of so-
ciety in Kentucky who would not like
to see each and every member of that
mob convicted of participation in the
useless and ghastly crime perpetrated
in the way of a midnight frolic.

Gum Branch is, apparently, a less en-
lightened center of population than
Frankfort, and a smaller one. The
Courier-Journal, nevertheless, ventures
a word of condolence to Georgia, and
expresses a hope, somewhat tinged
with the fear of disappointment, that
the standing of both States may be
improved by the early conviction of a
few lynchers in each.

The cow which caused the deadly
barrage between the McDonaids and
Chisholms in the streets of Union, Miss.,
ingenious laymen. What Hamilton and
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do if they dropped in on Washington
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that a man lets a seat upon the Supreme
Bench of the United States go by him
to land in the White House. Assuredly
no man has been there since Lincoln
who seems so highly qualified and fit-
ted by temperament, training and ex-
perience for its vast and manifold du-
ties. Of his integrity we may be sure;
and of his wisdom—within the limita-
tion of party environment and political
opportunity, both pressing and excep-
tional—we can take comfort only of the
future; good and ill fortune ever play-
ing at hide-and-seek with the ablest
men and the best intentions.

On the whole, our sympathies are
with the President and we wish him
well through with it. The thieves have
gotten away with most of the furni-
ture and the plate. If he can save the
roof and the cooking stove, we shall
be thankful. He is right as far as he
has gone. Of one thing only do we
feel assured, and that is that even as
Slavery went, Protectionism will go;
pray God the peace of the country go
not with it as it went with Slavery.

STUDENTS' NAMES

Furnished Grand Jury By
President Patterson.

BOYS TESTIFY ABOUT GAMBLING
IN LEXINGTON.

GOVERNOR FAVORS IMPROVE-
MENTS AT REFORM SCHOOL.

WOODFORD YOUTH SAVES GIRL

Lexington, Ky., July 21.—[Special.]—
A sensation was caused at the court-
house to-day when President James K.
Patterson and Prof. James G. White, of
Kentucky State University, appeared
before the grand jury, and presented
that body with a list of the names of
students of the university who, it is
alleged, frequented gambling places in
the city. In his report to the board of
trustees of the university at their June
meeting, President Patterson declared
that the facilities for gambling in Lex-
ington had caused much demoralization
and injury among some of the students.
The names of about thirty students
were on the list, and after President
Patterson's departure they were called
before the grand jury and their testi-
mony taken. It is understood that the
grand jury is now considering the mat-
ter, and that it is understood, was to
have the owners of the gambling
places indicted by the testimony of the
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places indicted by the testimony of the
students.

Mr. Philip F. Igoe left yesterday for
French Lick Springs to remain a week.
Mr. P. Benedit Lananah has gone to
New York on a two-weeks business trip.
Miss Cary Hoge, of Pewee Valley, has
gone to Covington to visit her sister,
Mrs. George Houston.

Miss Emily Brown, and niece, Miss
Emily Houston Brown, will leave for
Atlanta Springs next Wednesday, where
they will spend the remainder of the
summer.

Judge Walter P. Lincoln left recently
for Florida on a business trip. During
his absence Mrs. Lincoln will go to Mil-
waukee to join her young daughter, Miss
Mary Adams Lincoln, who is visiting Mrs.
Lincoln's sister, Mrs. Charles Lind, at
her country home.

Miss Eleanor Bridges left yesterday to
visit her aunt, Mrs. A. C. Hunter, in
Crescent Hill, until Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bosworth, of Lex-
ington, arrived yesterday and are at the
Seaboard for several days.

Mrs. Henry F. Embury and daughters,
Miss Cora Belle and Marjorie Embury,
left yesterday for Lexington, where they
will remain until the 25th. Mrs. Embury
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Lexington, where they have been for the
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Mr. S. D. McCoy, of Indianapolis, who
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week, returned home Tuesday.
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Points About
People.

Mrs. C. H. Shields and daughter,
Miss Margaret and Elizabeth Shields,
and son, Mr. C. H. Shields, Jr., will leave
Friday, July 23, for Newburgh, N. Y.,
where they will remain until fall. On
Thursday, July 22, Mr. C. H. Shields will
leave for a six-weeks tour of the West.

Miss Mary Lucy Hall is the guest of
Mrs. Hamilton Lewis at her country
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Frankfort 6-11, Lexington 1-7.

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First Game.

Innings.....22456789-R.H.E.

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

Lexington.....00000000-1 7 0

Batteries—Robbins and Downing; McDowell and Yantz.

Second Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

Lexington.....00000000-1 7 0

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Third Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

Lexington.....00000000-1 7 0

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Fourth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

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Fifth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

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Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

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Lexington.....00000000-1 7 0

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Seventh Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

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Eighth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

Lexington.....00000000-1 7 0

Batteries—Robbins and Downing; McDowell and Yantz.

Ninth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

Lexington.....00000000-1 7 0

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Tenth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

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Eleventh Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

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Twelfth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

Frankfort.....100001011-7 10 0

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Thirteenth Game.

Innings.....21310012-7 10 0

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